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and forms of mountains. Nine chapters are devoted to glaciation and the attending phenomena.

The book is simply and, as a rule, interestingly written. It is well illustrated, largely by wood cuts, and by a few selected half tones, contains a suitable series of references at the end of each chapter, and ought to form an excellent reading book for beginning pupils in college geology.

Modern theory is well summarized, and certain of the debated but interesting problems of geology are considered adequately, giving the various points of view held by different authorities, and with an excellent summary. This is particularly true of the chapters devoted to glaciation and the story of Niagara.

The author, as is to be expected, because of his special interest has devoted considerable attention to the phenomena of earthquakes and to the effect of faults in the earth's crust. The book is an excellent reference volume for students or laymen who are interested in a simple outline of geology with no thought of becoming specialists in the field. The excellent line diagrams in many places add materially to the clearness of the context. The volume has been tested in class work and should prove its worth.

R. E. DODGE.

Revue de Glaciologie, No. 3 (Avril 1903–1er Janvier, 1907). Par Charles Rabot. 343 pp. Maps,* ills. Mémoires de la Soc. Fribourgeoise des Sciences Naturelles: Géologie et Géographie, Vol. 5, 1909.

These extremely valuable digests by Prof. Rabot, begun in the *Annales du Club Alpin Français* in 1902 to cover the events of the preceding year, and continued as No. 2 in the following year, are now issued in the third number to cover the four years from 1903 to the beginning of 1907. The subject of oscillation of glacier fronts is, however, brought up only to July, 1906.

There is a decided advantage in covering in a single number the longer period, since this permits of a greater differentiation of subjects as well as of a more satisfactory correlation of the data. The first chapter of the new booklet is devoted to snow and the measurements of snowfall; the second gives a review of general works which treat of glaciers and especially their physics and dynamics; the third section is concerned with glacial geography and includes references to the exploration of glaciers in many lands; while the fourth and last section is devoted to the variations in the advance or retreat of glaciers from 1903 to July, 1906. A work of this character by an authority like Prof. Rabot is one which no student of glaciers should be without, and it is to be hoped that means will be found for the continuation of these valuable summaries.

WM. H. HOBBS.

GENERAL

Correspondence d'Alexandre de Humboldt avec François Arago (1809–1853). Par Dr. E. T. Hamy. xvi and 377 pp. Ills., index. E. Guilmoto, Paris. 1908. 3 fr. 50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Not one of the least meritorious achievements of the late Dr. E. T. Hamy has been the publication of correspondence between justly celebrated men of science of the past century. We have already reviewed in the *Bulletin* the collection of letters addressed by Humboldt to his friend and companion Bonpland, sent to the latter mostly while he was in a sort of "durance vile" in

* Listed in *Bull.*, Vol. 44, April, 1912, under "Alaska" on p. 316 and under "France" and "Norway" on p. 319.